Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience.

Dr. Channing.

[BY BURTON CRAIGE.] SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C....MONDAY FEBRUARY 13, 1832 [VOL. XII. NO. 30

APPALLING ADVENTURES.

The following extraordinary narrative is abridged from Mr. Ross Cox's "Adventures on the Columbia River."—Mr. Cox was travelling on horseback with a party, and arrived after eight hours exercise in a beautiful valley which furnished a clear stream for all, and plenty of clover for the horses. Here they stopped to breakfast, and to rest themselves and their cattle. Not having a sufficient number of horses, several of the party were obliged to ride and walk by turns, and were consequently disposed to linger awhile before they resumed their journey. Our author was tempted by some wild cherries, which lured him to some distance, along the banks of a rivulet, till he came to an arbor formed by cherry and sumach trees. He gathered a quantity of the fruit, and sat down to enjoy the coolness of the shady retreat:—

"It was a charming spot, and on the opposite bank was a delightful wilderness of a crimson hue, honeysuckles, wild roses; and currents. Its resemblance to a friend's summer-house in which I had spent many happy days, brought back home with all its endearing recollections; and my scattered thoughts were successively occupied with the past, the present, and the future. In this state, I fell into a pleasing, soothing reverie, which, joined to the morning's fatigue, gradually sealed my eyelids, and, unconscious of my situation, I resigned myself to the influence of the drowsy god. But imagine my feelings when I awoke in the evening. I think it was about five o'clock, from the declining appearance of the sun! All was calm and silent as the grave. I hastened to the spot where we breakfasted: it was vacant. I ran to the place where the men had made their fire: all, were gone, and not a vestige of man or horse appeared in the valley. My senses almost failed me. I called out, in vain, in vain, in every direction, until I became hoarse; and I could no longer conceal from myself the dreadful truth, that I was alone in a wild, uninhabited country, without a horse or arms, and destitute of covering. . . . . The evening was now closing fast, and with the approach of night a heavy dew commenced falling. The whole of my clothes consisted of a gingham shirt, nankeen trowsers, and a pair of light leather mocassins, much worn. About an hour before breakfast I had taken off my coat, and placed it upon one of the loaded horses, intending to put it on towards the cool of the evening; and one of the men had charge of my fowling-piece. I was even without my hat; for in the agitated state of my mind on awakening, I had left it behind, and I had advanced too far to think of returning for it. At some distance on my left I observed a field of high strong grass, to which I proceeded, and after pulling enough to place under and over me, I recommended myself to the Almighty, and fell asleep. During the night confused dreams of warm-houses, feather-beds, poisoned arrows, prickly pears, and rattle-snakes, haunted my disturbed imagination. On the 18th I arose with the sun, quite wet and chilly, the heavy dew having completely saturated my flimsy covering. . . . . I had turned into a northerly course, where, late in the evening, I observed about a mile distant, some horsemen galloping in an easterly direction. From their dress I knew they belonged to our party. I instantly ran to a hillock, and called out, in a voice to which hunger had imparted a supernatural shrillness; but they galloped on. I then took off my shirt, which I waved in a conspicuous manner over my head, accompanied by the most frantic cries; still they continued on. I ran towards the direction they were galloping; despair adding wings to my flight. Rocks, stubble, and brush-wood, were passed with the speed of a hunted antelope, but to no purpose; for on arriving at the place I imagined a pathway would have brought me into their track, I was completely at fault. It was now nearly dark. I had eaten nothing since the noon of the preceding day, and, faint with hunger and fatigue, threw myself on the grass, when I heard a small rustling noise behind me. I turned round, and with horror beheld a large rattle-snake coiling himself in the evening shade. I instantly retreated; on observing which, he coiled himself. Having obtained a large stone, I advanced slowly on him, and, taking a proper aim, dashed it with all my force on the reptile's head, which I buried in the ground beneath the stone. The late race had completely worn out the thin soles of my mocassins, and my feet in consequence had became much swoln. As night advanced, I was obliged to look out for a place to sleep; and after some time, selected nearly as good a bed as the one I had the first night. My exertions in pulling the long coarse grass nearly rendered my hands useless, by severely cutting all the joints of my fingers."

For several days our author continued to wander, hungry, hopeless and exhausted, seeing plenty of game, but having no means of obtaining it, and subsisting, for the most part, upon hawes and cherries. When these were not attainable, he supported life by chewing grass. One night, after his usual fatiguing and unsuccessful endeavors to discover some track, he was about to lie down to rest, when a wolf emerged from a cavern near him. Thinking it safer to act on the offensive, he threw some stones at the animal, and sent him howling to his den. The howling of wolves and bears was his nightly music, but the wolf of the cavern did not again disturb him. His naked feet were torn by the thorns, and he had nothing to defend them with but some thin bandages which he tore from the legs of his trowsers; the daily renewal of which gradually bared his limbs. When a wolf approached, he levelled his stick at it, as though aiming a gun; and whether they had experience of fire-arms, or that they were awed by his steady gaze and apparent boldness, they generally retreated; upon one occasion, however, this stratagem failed him; the animal was either too inexperienced, or too cunning to be so deceived:—

"About dusk an immense wolf rushed out of a thick copse, a short distance from the path-way, planted himself directly before me in a threatening position, and appeared determined to dispute my passage. He was not more than twenty feet from me. My situation was desperate; and as I knew that the least symptom of fear would be the signal for attack, I presented my stick, and shouted as loud as my weak voice would permit. He appeared somewhat startled, and retreated a few steps, still keeping his piercing eyes firmly fixed upon me. I advanced a little, when he commenced howling in a most appalling manner, and supposing his intention was to collect a few of his comrades to assist him in making an afternoon repast on my half famished carcase. I redoubled my cries, until I had almost lost the power of utterance, at the same time calling out various names, thinking I might make it appear that I was not alone. An old and a young lynx ran close past me, and did not stop. The wolf remained about fifteen minutes in the same position; but whether my wild and fearful exclamations deterred any others from joining him, I cannot say. Finding, at length, my determination not to flinch, and that no assistance was likely to come, he retreated into the wood, and disappeared in the surrounding gloom. The shades of night were now descending fast, when I came to a verdant spot, surrounded by small trees, and full of rushes, which induced me to hope for water; but after searching for some time, I was still doomed to bitter disappointment. A shallow lake or pond had been there which the long drought and heat had dried up. I then pulled a quantity of the rushes, and spread them at the foot of a large stone, which I intended for my pillow; but as I was about throwing myself down, a rattle-snake, coiled, with the head erect, and the forked tongue extended in a state of frightful occillation, caught my eye immediately under the stone. I instantly retreated a short distance, but assuming fresh courage, soon dispatched it with my stick. On examining the spot more minutely, a large cluster of them appeared under the stone, the whole of which I rooted out and destroyed. This was hardly accomplished, when upwards of a dozen snakes of different descriptions, chiefly dark brown, blue and green, made their appearance; they were much quicker in their movements than their rattle-tailed brethren; and I could only kill a few of them. This was a peculiarly soul-trying moment. I had tasted no fruit since the morning before, and after a painful day's march, under a burning sun, could not procure a drop of water to allay my feverish thirst. I was surrounded by a murderous breed of serpents, and ferocious beasts of prey, and without even the consolation of knowing when such misery might have a probable termination."

Another night, and another day, the poor wanderer passed in this dreadful situation, when towards evening, his ear caught the sound of water; grateful for this supply, he threw himself at once into the stream, and, weak and exhausted as he was, found himself unable to withstand the strength of the current. By means of an overhanging tree, however, he regained the shore, and made a hearty meal of hips, cherries, and water.—Having somewhat refreshed himself, we leave him to resume his own narrative:—

"On looking about for a place to sleep, I observed lying on the ground, the hollow trunk of a large pine destroyed by lightning. I retreated into the cavity, and having covered myself completely with large pieces of loose bark, quickly fell asleep. My repose was not of long duration; for at the end of about two hours, I was awakened by the growling of a bear, which had removed part of the bark covering, and was leaning over me with his snout, hesitating as to the means he should adopt to dislodge me; the narrow limits of the trunk, which confined my body, preventing him from making the attack with advantage. I instantly sprung up, and seized my stick, and uttered a loud cry; which caused him to recede a few steps; when he stopped and turned about, apparently doubtful whether he would commence an attack. He determined on an assault; but feeling I had not sufficient strength to meet so unequal an enemy, I thought it prudent to retreat, and accordingly scrambled up an adjoining tree. My flight gave fresh impulse to his courage, and he commenced ascending after me. I succeeded, however, in gaining a branch which gave me a decided advantage over him, and from which I was enabled to annoy his muzzle and claws in such a manner with my stick, as effectually to check his progress. After scraping the bark some time with rage and disappointment, he gave up the task and retired to my late dormitory, of which he took possession.—The fear of falling off in case I was overcome by sleep, induced me to make several attempts to descend; but each attempt aroused my ursine sentinel; and after many ineffectual efforts, I was obliged to remain there during the rest of the night. I fixed myself in that part of the trunk from which the principal grand branches forked, and which prevented me from falling during my fitful slumbers. On the morning of the 27th, a little after sunrise, the bear quitted the trunk, shook himself, cast a longing lingering look, towards me, and slowly disappeared in search of his morning's repast. After waiting some time, apprehensive of his return, I descended and resumed my journey, through the woods, in a north-north-east direction. In a few hours all my anxiety of the preceding night was more than compensated by falling in with a well-beaten horse-path, with fresh traces on it, both of hoofs and human feet: it lay through a clear open wood in a north-east course in which I observed numbers of small deer. About six in the evening, I arrived at a spot where a party must have slept the proceeding night. Round the remains of a large fire which was still burning, were scattered several half-picked bones of grouse, partidges, and ducks, all of which I collected with economical industry.—After devouring the flesh, I broiled the bones. The whole scarcely sufficed to give me a moderate meal, but yet afforded a most seasonable relief to my famished body. I enjoyed a comfortable sleep this night close to the fire undisturbed by any noctural visitor."

Towards the evening of 29th, the weary and nearly naked traveller, not without some hope of a termination, to his sufferings, was still pursuing the horse track in which he had walked for the last two days, when he saw a small animal resembling a hare; he threw a stone, and broke its leg; but it escaped him, for his wounded feet would not allow him to race after it. On the 30th the track appeared yet fresher, as he advanced; and he had food for hope at least. Late in the evening, the path divided; the track was equally recent in both; he tried one, it led into the gloom of the wood: and he retracted his steps. As he did so, he heard the neighing of a horse:—

"I listened with breathless attention, and became convinced it was no illusion. A few paces farther brought me in sight of several of those noble animals sporting in a handsome meadow, from which I was separated by a rapid stream. With some difficulty I crossed over, and ascended the opposite bank. One of the horses approached me; I thought him "the prince of palfreys; his neigh was like the bidding of a monarch, and his countenance enforced homage." On advancing a short distance into the meadow, the cheering sight of a small column of gracefully curling smoke announced my vicinity to human beings, and in a moment after, two Indian women perceived me. They instantly fled to a hut which appeared at the farther end of the meadow. This moment made me doubt whether I had arrived amongst friends or enemies, but my apprehensions were quickly dissipated by the approach of two men, who came running to me in the most friendly manner. On seeing the lacerated state of my feet, they carried me in their arms to a comfortable dwelling covered with deer-skins. To wash and dress my torn limbs, roast some roots, and boil a small salmon, seemed but the business of a moment. After returning thanks to that great and good Being in whose hands are the issues of life and death, and who had watched over my wandering steps, and rescued me from the many perilous dangers I encountered, I sat down to my salmon, of which it is needless to say I made a hearty supper."

From these Indians our author learned that they, with several others, and some of the white men, had been scouring the woods for several days in search of him, and that the party had reached their destination, which was but a few hours' march distant. The next morning the Indians enveloped him in a mantle of deer-skin, and conveyed him to his friends, who received him as one risen from the dead. He did not escape a sharp fit of indigestion, in consequence of his salmon-feast; and we can scarcely wonder at the fear he expresses, of being suspected of invention or exageration, when we consider the various dangers which he had gone through. Death was near him in a thousand forms; bears, wolves, and snakes, fatigue, starvation, and exposure to the elements, drowning, and sudden repletion, had all aimed at his life, and aimed in vain. He rejoined his friends, in a meagre condition, indeed; but so little had they expected ever again to see him alive, that, on the day before his arrival, his clothes, &c. had been sold at auction.—His long wandering, was not, he tells us, a solitary case; a gentleman named Pritchard, having lost himself on the east side of the mountains a few years before, who had wandered in the woods thirty-five days before he was discovered. He was not, however, so young and so inexperienced as Mr. Cox: he laid traps for hares, caught fish with snares made of his own hair, and occasionally regaled himself with an eatable moss: but for the last few days he had been too much exhausted to procure food; and, when found, was quite in a helpless state, endeavouring to crawl upon his hands and feet.

FROM THE BANNER OF THE CONSTITUTION.

OBITUARY NOTICE.

Death of the American System.—Died at Washington, on Monday, the 11th of January, 1832, the celebrated non-descript animal, long known throughout the United States, as a great disturber of the public peace, under the familiar title of "The American System." This melancholy event was announced to the Senate of the United States by Mr. Clay, who had long had it under his especial protection, in the following significative words:

"A consideration of the state of the public revenue has become necessary, in consequence of the near approach of the entire extinction of the Public Debt; and I concur with you, sir, in believing that no season could be more appropriate than the present session of Congress, to endeavor *to make a satisfactory adjustment of the Tariff.*"

To write a full biography of this curious animal would require more space than we can devote to it, in addition to the four volumes already published by us upon its character and life. We shall, therefore upon the present occasion, content ourselves with a brief sketch of the prominent events in its history.

The American System had its birth in England, and was, therefore, a foreigner born, and was inported in the year 1816, since which time it has resided in the United States. From the best account we can collect, it was born a *lusus naturae*, or monster, having never had but three legs. Each of these legs had a mark upon it, printed with a branding iron. One was marked "Tariff," another "Internal Improvement," and a third "Liberal Appropriations for the General Welfare." On its first arrival in this country it was exceedingly meek and submissive; but as it waxed older, and became fat upon the substance of the people, it grew saucy and ferocious, so that it was very difficult to be managed. Its appetite was the most insatiable that was ever heard of. It would extend its jaws as wide open as a shark, and, what was remarkable, like that animal, it seemed to make no difference to it what went into its stomach. It would swallow, indifferently, sugar or iron wool or cotton goods, lead or hemp, and would even make no wry faces at a keg of gun-powder or a box of window-glass. But this unnatural propensity would have been nothing, had not Congress, by way of encouraging this glutton, enacted a law authorizing its keepers to lay the whole community under contribution for its support. Whenever the monster took a fancy to articles belonging to others, their owners had no remedy but to give them up to its insatiate jaws, and this led those who suffered by this system of pillage to conspire its destruction. This, however, they were not able to accomplish directly, and they accordingly resolved to effect it by indirect means.

They had observed that the unwieldy beast had but three legs, and that he could not stand if one of those legs could be maimed. They at first thought of attacking the Tariff leg, but they could not get at it. Its keepers kept up such a close watch about the animal, knowing that there were those who had conspired against its life, that it was found impossible to approach near enough. Having failed in this, they next resorted to an expedient which was entirely successful. By a *coup de main* they one day rushed into the menagerie, whilst the keepers were off their guard, and hamstrung the Internal Improvement leg, with an instrument called a *seto*. This happened so long ago as the 27th of may, 1830, since which time the vigor of the brute has been gradually declining. Indeed, so visable were the symptoms of approaching dissolution, that a few months ago, its keepers turned it adrift, and it has ever since limped about without an owner. Happily, now, for its comfort, it is relieved from its sufferings; but whether its enemies are to be relieved from all kindred monsters, remains to be seen. Report says that the political menagerie is to be supplied with a fresh beast having but one leg, but capable of doing more mischief then the deceased one; but of that we cannot at present speak.

The American System appears to have lived to a good old age, although we cannot precisely tell the number of years. It was at maturity in its native country, before the American Revolution, when Gr. Britain wished to monopolize all the trade with her then North American Colonies, but was only an inhabitant of our country somewhat less than fifteen years.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Monday, Jan. 25.

Mr. Clay's resolution, with the amendment offered by Mr. Hayne, was taken up. Mr. Dickerson, having the floor by courtesy, spoke about three hours in reply to Mr. Hayne, and in support of the original resolution. The further consideration of the subject was then postponed, on motion of Mr. Smith, of Maryland, to Wednesday next, when, of course, Mr. Smith will have the floor.

Tuesday, Jan. 24.

Mr. Hayne presented the memorial of the minority of the South Carolina Legislature, opposed to nullification, against the protecting system, which, without debate, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Wednesday, Jan. 25.

Mr. Benton submitted resolutions calling for important information with regard to the Bank of the United States.

Thursday, Jan. 26.

Mr. Marcy presented the memorial of David Henshaw and others, citizens of Massachusetts, praying for a charter, as a Banking Co., to take effect after the expiration of the term for which the present United States Bank is chartered. The memorial was ordered to be printed, and was referred to the Special Committee on the U. States Bank. Mr. Wilkins, from the Select Committee on French Spoliations, reported a bill making an appropriation of five millons of dollars for the relief of the sufferers by French spoliations, committed prior to September, 1800. Mr. Ewing laid on the table a resolution declaring the unconstitutionality, &c. of removals from office, and the inexpediency of filling, by advice and consent of the Senate any vacancies thus occasioned.

Friday, Jan. 27.

The Senate was engaged for the greater part of the day in the consideration of Executive buisness.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, Jan. 21.

At an early hour the House resumed the consideration of the resolution proposed by Mr. Bouldin, of Virginia, on the subject of the Tariff, and the amendment offered by Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts.—A debate of great length and considerable warmth ensued. Mr. Davis' amendment was finally adopted, yeas 100, nays 81. Mr. Stewart offered an amendment, directing an enquiry as to the prices of cotton, iron and other manufactures, before and after the passage of the Tariff laws of 1816 24 and '28. Mr. Nuckolls proposed to amend this amendment by adding "what would be the cost of the several articles, if the Tariff were now repealed." The previous question was moved and sustained, but before the question "shall the main question be now put," was decided, the House adjourned.

Monday, Jan. 23.

Mr. Drayton presented a memorial from the members of the Legislature of the State of South Carolina, *opposed to Nullification*, praying a modification of the Tariff, which was, after some discussion, referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. Mr. Drayton also presented the petition of the Journeymen Tailors of the City of Philadelphia, complaining of the high duties on Woolleh Cloths, and praying that they may be reduced to twenty five per cent. *advalorem*. The resolution of Mr. Bouldin on the subject of the Tariff, as amended on motion of Mr. Davis of Massachusetts, was adopted, by a vote of 127 to 50.

Thursday, Jan. 24.

Mr. Watmough, from the Committee on naval Affairs, reported bills relative to Naval Schools, and to authorize a revision of the rules and regulations of the Naval service of the U. States. The resolution submitted by Mr. Jenifer, on the 12th inst. in relation to the expediency of making an appropriation for the purpose of removing from the U. States, to the Territories, the free people of color, was considered. A motion to lay the subject upon the table, was lost —Yeas 71, Nays 104. The merits of the resolution were then discussed by Messrs. Jenifer and R. Coke, Jr. until the expiration of the hour allotted to morning business. The Apportionment Bill was a gain taken up, in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Wayne addressed the committee about 2 hours in favor of the amendment proposed by Mr. Hubbard, to strike out 48 and insert 44,000 as the ratio, when he gave way to a motion for the committee to rise, which was carried; and the House then adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 25.

The H. went into Comt. of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Huffman in the C. and took up the apportionment bill. Mr. Wayne concluded his argument against the establishment of 44,000 as the ratio, Messrs. Hunt, Bell, Patton and Polk, addressed the committee. The question on Mr. Hubbard's proposition to fix the ratio at 44,000, was negatived by a vote of ayes 105, and noes 61. Mr. Howard moved an amendment to change the time of the bill going into operation, from the 2nd to the 6th of March, in order that the present weight of the Several States might be preserved in the electoral colleges, on the ensuing Presidential election; but before the question was disposed of, the committee rose and reported, and the House adjourned.

Thursday, Jan. 26.

Mr. Archer, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill giving effect to a commercial arrangement between the U. S. & the Republic of Columbia. The H. went into Committee on the apportionment bill, and after some time spent in the discussion of Mr. Howard's motion to amend the date of the commencement of the new apportionment, the motion was withdrawn by the mover.—Several motions were then made to strike out 48,000 and insert various numbers between 46,000 and 60,000; all of which were lost, and the committee rose and reported the bill to the House without amendment. Mr. Wickliff then moved to refer the bill to a Select Committee, consisting of one member from each State; before the question was taken on this motion, the House adjourned.

Friday, Jan. 27.

A bill for giving effect to a commercial arrangement between the United States and the Republic of Columbia was *passed*. Mr. Mercer, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported a bill for the erection of a bridge across the Ohio river at Wheeling.

Proceedings of the Senate on the nomination of Martin Van Buren.

December 7, 1831.

A message was received from the President of the U. States, nominating Martin Van Buren, of New York, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at the Court of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

The message was read.

Tuesday, Dec. 27.

Ordered, That the nomination of Martin Van Buren be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1832.

Mr. Tazewell, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred the nomination of Martin Van Buren, reported.

Tuesday, Jan. 13.

The following motion, submitted by Mr. Holmes, was taken up for consideration.

Resolved, That the nomination of Martin Van Buren be recommitted to the Committee on Foreign Relations; and that said Committee be instructed to investigate the causes which produced the removal of the late Secretaries of the Treasury and the Navy Departments, and of the Attorney General of the United States, and also the resignations of the Secretaries of the State and War Departments; and report to the Senate whether the only causes of that novel and important political movement are given in the letters of the President of the U. States, addressed on that occasion to the several officers above enumerated; and, if not, what were the causes to which these removals and resignations ought to be ascribed. And also, whether the said Martin Van Buren, then Secretary of State, participated in any practices disreputable to the national character, which were designed to operate on the mind of the President of the United States, and calculated to smooth the way to his appointment to the high office to which he has been nominated.

Resolved, That for the purpose of carrying into effect the objects of the preceding resolution, the said Committee be further authorized to send for persons and papers, and to compel the attendance before them of such witness or witnesses as they may desire to examine on oath, touching the matter submitted to their investigation; and to report the same to the Senate, with their opinion thereon, together with the nomination aforesaid.

A debate ensued; and, on motion by Mr. Holmes, ordered, that it lie on the table.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the nomination of Martin Van Buren.

On motion that it lie on the table, it was determined in the affirmative, yeas 21, nays 21. The Senate being equally divided, the Vice President determined the question in the affirmative.

Tuesday, Jan. 24.

On motion by Mr. Marcy, the Senate resumed the consideration of the nomination of Martin Van Buren; and after debate, the Senate adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 25.

The Senate resumed the consideration

...the nomination of Martin Van Buren, ...after debate, the question was taken —Will the Senate advise and consent to the appointment of Martin Van Buren?— and was determined in the negative, yeas 23, nays 23, as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Buckner, Dallas, Dieterson, Dudley, Ellis, Forsyth, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Kane, King, Mangum, Marcy, Robinson, Smith, Tazewell, Tipton, Troup, Tyler, White, Wilkins.

Nays.—Messrs. Bell, Chambers, Clay, Clayton, Ewing, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Hayne, Holmes, Johnston, Knight, Miller, Moore, Naudain, Poindexter, Robbins, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Sprague, Tomlinson, Waggaman, Webster.

The Senate being equally divided, the Vice President determined the question in the negative. So it was

Resolved, That the Senate do not advise and consent to the appointment of Martin Van Buren.

DEBATE IN THE SENATE,

On Mr. Van Buren's Nomination.

REMARKS OF MR. CHAMBERS.

Mr. CHAMBERS said there were few occasions which could occasion with him a more painful struggle between personal facilitties and official obligations, than the one on which he was now called to act. With the nominee, said Mr. C. I have for years enjoyed personal and social relations that have left impressions which it would gratify me to indulge by an expression of their kindest recollection, and this consideration, with the fact of his frequent elevation to offices of high honor and dignity, and his distinguished position in relation to the political parties in the country will connect with the subject an interest rarely occasioned by the nomination of an individual to office. The office itself to which he is nominated is one so intimately affecting the peculiar duties and responsibilities of the Executive Magistrate by whom we are invited to confirm the appointment, as to require on the part of the Senate a peculiar degree of indulgence. Regarding a diplomatic functionary as the confidential organ of the president as selected with a previous knowledge of the peculiar duties to be performed by him, and with reference to his especial fitness for those duties, it is undoubtedly proper that the Executive will in regard to the agent, should not be controlled but from the most unyielding obstacles: to oppose it for light causes would lessen the weight of his responsibilities and greatly increase our own. To reject the nomination of a Minister at home or abroad, can, in my view, be defensible only upon the strong grounds of principle, having direct and immediate reference to considerations of a public nature.

In the deliberate council and advice which the Constitution requires us to give to the President, there is no proper place for the exercise of personal favor or ill will, for party prejudice or partiality. Sir, as one of the humblest members of this body, I can fearlessly appeal to my course here on all former occasions and to the course of those with whom I usually act with the most entire confidence that it will evince a liberal charity toward the officers nominated, and a magnanimous surrender of personal and political prejudices on the alter of the public good, and a just regard to the prerogatives of the President.

With these opinions, Mr. President, it is scarcely necessary to affirm, that in the vote which I shall give on this occasion, I have obeyed no other impulse than that of my judgement; but it will be permitted me to assert as I do with the most unaffected sincerity that my personal inclinations have reluctantly witnessed, and would gladly reverse the sentence which a high sense of official duty will compel me to record, with a deep and abiding conviction of its justness. I am altogether aware of the danger to which my vote may expose me from the malignant virulence of those who, themselves insensible to the honest and honorable feeling which subdues the petty passions of a contracted and factious partisan, are on all occasions inclined to attribute the conduct of others to the narrow-minded policy which governs themselves. Sir, I should be an unfaithful servant of my State, treacherous to the high trust which I am charged to execute, and destitute of the courage necessary to protect the interests confided to my guardianship, if apprehensions like these could for a moment divert me from the path to which duty points. It would have afforded me great gratification to have listened to some more able advocate of the nation's honor, and to have been able to repose my vote on the causes more satisfactorily assigned by another. But the question is about to be taken, and I will not consent to allow an occasion to pass without raising my feeble voice to redeem the tarnished reputation of my country. If other Senators accord with my opinion, it is essential, sir, that the vote of rejection shall go forth associated with the reasons which influence it. Yes, sir, the honor and the dignity of this nation has—(and I think it demonstrable)—the heretofore unsullied diplomatic lofty pride has been humiliated—unnecessarily, wantonly, humbled—by the man who is now proposed as its guardian, and protector, and advocate; and as an American Senator, I am not content barely to put upon him the seal of reprobation in a secret session of this body. No, sir, let the American Government, let the American people, proud of their national honor, know that no ruthless hand shall desecrate it with impunity; and let foreign nations, and all the world know, that even an American Secretary of State dare not pollute its crime.

Mr. President, I mean to resist the confirmation of Mr. Van Buren's appointment exclusively on the ground, that in his instructions to Mr. McLane, on the subject of the colonial trade, he has violated the honor of the nation, has wounded its high and elevated character, has evinced a disregard to the interests of the American people—nay, has insulted that people in the person of their government, has attempted to promote the objects of a party amongst us, and has disclosed a total ignorance of the proper principles and feelings which should adorn the diplomatist. For proof of these assertions I mean to rely exclusively on his own words, deliberately embodied in a state paper, and on those to which he has himself alluded, and found amongst the archives of the department of which he was then the head.

In directing the attention of the senate to a particular part of the letter of instructions from Mr. Van Buren to the American Minister then at the British Court, I disclaim the inference, that the residue of that letter, or that other letters of instruction contain no exceptionable matter. There are many positions which, on another occasion, it would be proper to dispute, and the whole temper and tone of the despatches breathe an air of humility and concession, and conviction of error, and suppliant entreaty of favor & notice, which no American citizen, who thinks & feels as I think an American freeman should do can regard as the appropriate language of his government, pledged as it is "to ask nothing but what is right, and to submit to nothing that is wrong."

* * * * * *

Mr. FOOT, in concluding his speech, said, sir, this is not the first time that I have pronounced the instructions given by the late Secretary of State, to Mr. McLane, then Minister to London, and the negociation with the Court of Great Britain, on the subject of the Colonial Trade, to be degrading and disgraceful to the Nation. Sir, it has ever been our pride and our glory, that in all our diplomatic intercourse with foreign Nations, we have never admitted *our Country to be in wrong?* nor has she ever been proved *to be in the wrong*; before the late humiliating and disgraceful correspondence with the British Government. This is the first time in her whole history, in which she has ever begged favors of Royal bounty. And holding, as I do, the author of those instructions responsible for this disgrace, I can never advise the President to send the author of such instructions, as a Minister to represent the interests of this Nation at the same court where she has been so disgraced—and I must record my vote against the nomination.

* * * * * *

MR. MARCY'S REMARKS

On the resolutions offered by Mr. Holmes.

When the resolutions offered by Mr. Holmes were under consideration, and towards the close of the debate, Mr. MARCY observed, that he had not intended to make a single remark on the subject then before the Senate, yet he was unwilling to give a vote, from which it might be inferred, unless it was accompanied with a word of explanation, that he wished to suppress inquiry. That was very far from his intention. If any honorable Senator has reason to believe that the person whose nomination is now under consideration, is chargeable with improper conduct, and will introduce a resolution specifying the charge, and asking for inquiry, he would give it his support as readily as any member of that body; that the resolutions offered by the Senator from Maine, (Mr. HOLMES,) were of an exceptionable character; for in addition to impeaching, indirectly, if it may be so considered, the integrity of the President, by proposing to ask if he had stated the *true* reasons for the dissolution of his late cabinet, it will bring before the committee, if it should be adopted, a mass of matters, very difficult to be inquired into, and not at all connected as he conceived, with the vote to be given on the nomination of Mr. Van Buren. No committee to which these resolutions will be sent, will voluntarily enter into the various matters which some gentlemen may suppose to be within the scope of the inquiry into the causes of the dissolution of the late cabinet, and the Senate ought not to impose that labor on them, unless it be proposed to show that Mr. Van Buren had an agency in that affair. It is not pretended—certainly not, by the resolutions—that he was connected with the event. It is true that the resolutions, after the introduction of much irrevalent matter, propose to inquire whether Mr. Van Buren had not participated in practices disgraceful to the national character, &c.

Let any Senator, who believes such practices ever had, in point of fact, any existence, put them forth specifically in a resolution, and he would, he said, vote to send it to a committee for investigation, and if they were found to be true, let the nominee be rejected.—The designation for offences by the terms of "practices disgraceful to the national character," was very vague—quite too vague. The nature and character of these practices should be defined, that the Senate may know the duty they impose, and the committee the duty they are required to perform.

The proposed resolutions, as now shaped, make no specific charge, and give no certain direction to the inquiry. He therefore felt himself called on to vote against them, or to vote for laying them on the table; but when a case for inquiry was presented, he would vote for going into it. Indeed he wished to be distinctly understood as inviting inquiry; but in fairness, it should be on specified charges.

As to some of the practices intended probably to be embraced in the resolutions, we have, he said, the solemn public denial of Mr. Van Buren, accompanied with a challenge to all the world for proof, and no man had yet been found to accept that challenge and come forth with proof. Those who best know the character and conduct of the nominee, feel the fullest confidence that nothing dishonorable or degrading in the slightest degree, can be substantiated. So far, therefore, from closing the door of investigation, they are willing to be instrumental in opening it.

AN EXPOSITION OF EVIDENCE.

In support of the Memorial to Congress "setting forth the evils of the existing Tariff of Duties, and asking such a modification of the same, as shall be consistent with the purposes of revenue, and equal in its operation on the different parts of the United States, and on the various interests of the same." Prepared in pursuance of instructions from the Permanent Committee appointed by the Free Trade Convention assembled at Philadelphia to prepare the Memorial to Congress. By Henry Lee, of Massachusetts, one of the Committee.

No. IV.

TAXES ON WOOLLENS AND IRON.

Tax on Woollens.

As the discussion of this important item in the Tariff, as well as that of iron, wool and hemp, has been assigned to another member of the Committee, who is able to do each of them ample justice by displaying all their evil consequence—we shall confine our remarks on this article, chiefly to the amount of direct and indirect taxation imposed on the nation, for the benefit of the small portion of the woollen manufacturers who depend on extreme duties for their support.

The importations of woollens since 1821 are as follows—

1821,	7,600,000
1822,	12,300,000
1823,	8,300,000
1824,	8,200,000
1825,	10,900,000
1826,	7,900,000
1827,	8,200,000
1828,	7,900,000
1829,	6,300,000
1830,	5,800,000
10, years,	$83,300,000

The exportation of woollens is very small, varying from 200,000 to 400,000 dollars *per annum*, and cannot exceed 3 millions in 10 years, which make the prime cost of those actually consumed, 8,000,000 dollars *per annum*.

The duty on woollens under the act of 1789 was 5 *per cent.* It was subsequently advanced to 7, to 12½, and, during the war, to 27½ *per cent*, wholly however for revenue & for no other purpose. In 1816, on the adjustment of the various claims that were put forward by those who had interests which had grown up under the war prices, it was thought just to give the manufacturers of woollens 25 *per cent.*;—to fall, however, in three years to 20 *per cent.* But before that period expired,* a further time of seven years was allowed for a reduction of the duty to 20 *per cent.*, and during that interval the act of 1824 was raised to 33½ *per cent.*

The manufacturers, not content with this duty, which added to the common importing charges, gave them a protection against the foreign fabric of at least 55 *per cent.*, again demanded more duties, which they obtained by the act of 1828, granting them rates of 45 to 150 *per cent.*, and rising generally on the articles in proportion to their coarseness; thus taxing the people, not in proportion to their wealth, but to their want of it—one of the most prominent features of what is termed "the American System."

The duties, then, within the period of ten years for which we have given the amount of importations, range from 25 *per cent. advalorem*, or 27½ on the cost, up to their present rates of 45 to 150 *per cent.* It is not to be supposed that many goods will bear the extreme rates of duty which are established, and we shall therefore call the average of the duties actually collected, under the existing act, 60 *per cent.*, though this is probably below what has been actually paid. We have before us statements from importers who have paid from 80 to 100 *per cent.* On the last ten years' importations of woollens actually consumed, amounting to 80,000,000 dollars, the result will show a protection in the form of a revenue tax, of 86,000,000 dollars; to which 20 *per cent.* being added for charges of importation, will make the whole protection the manufacturers have enjoyed against foreign competition equal to 92,000,000 dollars. Yet even this enormous sum, according to the often repeated declarations of the most respectable individuals in favor of the Tariff, has proved insufficient to enable the home manufacturer to gain the ordinary profits of capital; though the duties which have operated to keep out many staple articles, are of course much higher than the average of what have been levied on the imported goods; and, as we shall show, impose, on the nation a heavier burden,—which, however, is not for revenue, *but goes, as a bounty, into the pockets of the manufacturers.*

Let us now estimate the taxes, paid for the protection of woollens. 1st. That portion which arises from importations, & which as a revenue tax no one will object to; *so long as it is necessary for the public service.* 2d. That portion of the tax, which is imposed on the nation by the exclusion of foreign goods, and which is levied solely for the benefit of the privileged manufacturers.

1st. As to revenue.—The average consumption of foreign woollens for ten years has been 8,000,000 dollars; but, as might be expected, the extreme Tariff of 1828 has greatly reduced the amount.

With a population of about ten millions in 1821 and 1822 the average importation appears to have been nearly 10,000,000; while in 1830, with a population of nearly 13,000,000, it had fallen below 6,000,000. Still, this small sum, out of an annual, consumption of 70,000,000, dollars, though loaded with protecting charges of 80 *per cent.*, is complained of by the favored manufacturers, as ruinous to their interests.

The revenue tax, then, on the small quantity of woollens admitted under the extreme duties of 60 *per cent.*, amounts on 6,000,000 dollars, to 3,600,000 dollars.

2d. To ascertain the amount of tax imposed by the prohibitory duties, we must, as in the case of cotton goods, endeavor to form an estimate of the amount of woollens excluded by those duties; and we shall, in prosecuting this inquiry keep within the limits of probability.

Some of the manfacturers maintain, that such are the advantages which foreign countries enjoy over ours, for prosecuting this branch of manufacturing, that even the present rates of duty, enormous as they are, will hardly sustain them; while others recommended an entire prohibition. If they are correct in these opinions, it follows that a large proportion of all the goods we consume, would be imported were the duties repealed. But we do not admit this to be true, and shall therefore not avail ourselves of the advantage afforded us by their own false assumptions, in estimating the burden imposed on the country by their woollen monopoly.

The whole consumption of woollens is estimated by Mr. Niles and others at 70,000,000 dollars. Our annual importation of 60,000,000 dollars with the protecting charges of 80 *per cent.* added, is 10,800,000 dollars—leaving the sum of 59,200,000 dollars as the amount of domestic woollens consumed. The question then recurs, what proportion of this sum of 59,000,000 dollars is forced upon the consumers by the enactment of prohibitory duties, on similar foreign articles? We should say, certainly not less than one-fifth of the amount consumed, or 12,000,000 dollars; and, estimating the prohibitory duty at 70 *per cent.*, we have 8,400,000, as the sum levied upon the nation to exclude the cheaper foreign fabrics; making, with the revenue tax of 3,600,000 dollars, the sum of 12,000,000 dollars.

There is, in addition to this taxation, a considerably increased charge on the cost of such portions of our domestic woollen goods as are independent of any protection, arising from duties on the raw materials used in their manufacture, and from the taxes on many of the necessaries of life, which operate heavily on all branches of industry.

In justice to the woollen manufacturers, it must be admitted, that while the duties imposed for their protection are very burdensome to the country, they are themselves heavily taxed by high duties on wool oil, and indigo, which constitue a large portion of the cost of many staple fabrics; and it has often been asserted in journals and speeches advocating the interests of the manufacturers, that they suffered more by the increased duties on the raw materials, imposed by the act of 1828, than they gained by the increased duties on foreign fabrics. It is also maintained that they are injured by frauds on the revenue, and by smuggling on the frontiers;—and how can it be otherwise, since, as we have already shown in a former part of our Report, the alteration of a few cents in the cost of a yard of cloth, varies the rates of duties from 10 to 60 or 70 *per cent.*? Nor is it to be expected that smuggling can be prevented in our long line of frontiers, when woollens and cotton can be transported from Great Britain to the borders of their extensive colonies, for from 5 to 10 *per cent.*, (the duty in the British colonies being on 2½ly *per cent.*) & a laboring man can gain more by the illicit introduction of a few pieces of cloth, than by a year's labor.*

The manufacturers and advocates of high duties are so sensible of this evil, that it was one of the subjects most discussed in the New York Convention; and Mr. Ellsworth, a respectable member of that body, observed, "that to such an extent were frauds practised, that the Tariff was a mere nulity. In the face of all its provisions, the manufacturer did not in reality enjoy a protection of more than 40 to 45 *per cent.*;" and in explanation Mr. E. added, "that when the effect of the duty on wool was considered, the present Tariff did not operate as a protection to the manufacturer of 25 *per cent.*"

This statement was sustained by Mr. Brown, of Boston, one of the most intelligent, respectable, and experienced men engaged in manufacturing

"He had long been engaged in the business and he had always said that the manufacturer could do a better business under the tariff law of 1816, than that of 1828, if the existing frauds are permitted to continue."—Mr. B., considering the effects of these frauds and the duty on wool, did not estimate the protection, actually realized, as more than 25 *per cent.* We could quote similar declarations from other equally respectable sources, in support of what is here advanced;—and what is the inference? Why, that as regards even woollens, the most highly protected article, the manufacturers, according to their own declarations, do not realize so much protection as they would do under a moderate duty.*

This is the proposition we have attempted to sustain through the whole course of our remarks.—Let the manufacturers have their raw materials either free or at low duties, and this benefit, together with relief from the general taxation imposed by the restrictive system and an increased demand for their fabrics consequent upon this relief, would soon place them in a surer and more prosperous condition than they now are, while the nation would be enabled to throw off that heavy burden, under which she labors, and which ought no longer to be endured.

* Thus, within the period of two years, there was a gross violation, on the part of the manufacturing capitalists (the only class who can gain by this system,) of that implied understanding, on which the act of 1816 was supported by the non-manufacturing States. That measure was asked for as affording a moderate and temporary protection to certain valuable interests, which must otherwise have been involved in ruin—and not as justificatory of the principle now contended for, that an interchange of our agricultural staples, with such foreign nations as are in want of them, may, at any time, be justly and legally prohibited by Congress, whenever it can be made to appear advantageous to particular sections, and to particular classes;—for this is the doctrine, on which the "American System" is sustained by its leading advocates.

The act of 1816 may be considered, from the general support it received in various sections of the country, as *a national measure*; but in making innovations upon it, there have been exhibited, upon the very face of the proceedings, both in and out of Congress, the strongest marks of faction and intrigue. The act of 1828 was so grossly unjust, that it has been denounced even by its advocates, as having been dishonestly obtained, and as being wholly incompetent to the purposes for which it was intended. It is surprising, therefore that either of these acts should be claimed as furnishing and decisive indication of the national sentiment, since the first was carried by a majority *of only one vote*, and the latter by a majority of three votes, though there probably were 50 or 60 manufacturers, or the dependents of manufacturers, in Congress, who went to that assembly for no other purpose than to obtain bounties for themselves and their principals, and could not therefore be considered, in any degree whatever, as the representatives of the nation. Still, the national party, when remonstrating against the injustice and oppressiveness of the existing system, are referred to the acts of 1824 and 1828, as expressive of the sense of the nation,—than which nothing can be more absurd, since the latter of these measures has been denounced even by its advocates, while the former had among its most strenuous opponets, the men who are not the leaders of the Tariff party—they having, as one of the most distinguished of them observed, in explanation of his abandonment of his former opinions, changed their positions in regard to this question, rather than their principles.

* "It was formerly contended, in favor of a free and constitutional government of defined and limited powers—as ours was once thought to be—that equal and moderate taxation, the result of an economical administration of public affairs, was among the advantages, which under ordinary circumstances every citizen, in whatever section he might happen to reside, might reasonably expect to enjoy. In time of war, when a great expenditure is required for public defence every good citizen must be content to bear even a burdensome taxation, as the price of that security and national independence, which must be maintained at any expense.

"Such was the condition of this nation during our late war, and still more so during the revolutionary struggle—one of the principle objects of which was to exonerate ourselves from unequal, unjust, and burdensome taxation. In such an emergency, with a vast national debt, limited revenue, and a heavy expenditure, every citizen was called upon to give up the luxuries, and many of the comforts of life, that the Commonwealth and the Nation might not fail in the contests they were engaged in, for want of pecuniary support.

"But we are now almost free of debt—have been blessed with a course of abundant years, beyond every former example—and have a revenue of twelve to fifteen millions more than our current expenses—and yet no civilised nation in the world is so unnecessarily burdened with taxes as are the people of this free country—who, with one quarter of our present population, rose, as one man against the authority of the most powerful nation on earth—and for what? *Because they would not endure an unjust taxation of even three cents per pound on tea!*

"We have said that our system of taxation was more burdensome than that imposed on any civilized nation of the old world. The subjects of the King of Great Britain, it must be admitted; are as heavily taxed as any nation within the pale of civilization. Let us, then, compare the taxation imposed on the agricultural and laboring classes of this country, for the benefit of a few thousand "wealthy capitalists," with the taxes imposed on the subjects of William the Fourth, residing in Canada, Nova Scotia, &c.—and the reader will see if our position is not abundantly sustained.

Articles.	Duties paid in Canada, &c. by the subjects of a King.	Duties paid in the U. States, by the citizens of a Republic.
Cotton Goods,	2½ per cent.	30 to 150 per cent.
Silk Goods,	2½ per cent.	22 to 33 pr ct.
Woollens,	2½ per cent.	30 a 2 50 pr ct
Linens,	2½ per cent.	27½ per cent.
Earthen, China, and Glass Ware,	2½ per cent.	22 to 70 pr ct.
Hard Ware,	2½ per cent.	47½ per cent.
Rolled Iron,	2½ per cent.	100 to 160 per cent.
Iron in Bars,	$1 to 3 50 per ton.	$22 40 to $37 per ton,
Hemp, from Gt. Britain	Free	$60 pr ton.
foreign,	$5 50 pr ton.	
Salt,	Free,	10 cts pr bush.
Sugar,	1 ct. pr. lb.	3 to 4 cts pr lb
Brandy, Gin and Rum,	22 cts. pr. gal.	58 to 90 cts. per gallon,
Coffee,	1 ct. per lb.	2 cts. per lb.
Pepper & other Spices,	Free	Specific, am't. ing to 80 a 20 per ct.
Wine,	1½ to 6 cts. per gallon.	10 to 50 cts. per gallon,
Teas—Bohea,	4 cts. per lb.	4 to 25 cts. pr. pound,
Hyson,	10 cts. per lb.	
All other kinds,	6 a 7 cts. per pound,	
Many other articles,	Free,	Most non-enumerated articles, 15 to 20 per ct."

We have copied the above statement from that excellent Journal, *The Banner of the Constitution*, (whose Editor has done so much to expose the evils of the pernicious act of 1828) that a comparison might be made between the taxes paid in this and in a neighboring country, and to convince every reflecting man of the utter impossibility of preventing an illicit trade, when such temptations are held out to fraud and avarice.

This is the proposition we have attempted to sustain through the whole course of our remarks.—Let the manufacturers have their raw materials either free or at low duties, and this benefit, together with relief from the general taxation imposed by the restrictive system and an increased demand for their fabrics consequent upon this relief, would soon place them in a surer and more prosperous condition than they now are, while the nation would be enabled to throw off that heavy burden, under which she labors, and which ought no longer to be endured.

* Some of the most intelligent woollen manufacturres have always deprecated, as injurious to their interests, any departure from the act of 1816. They considered the act of 1824 as having done them more harm than good; and against the act of 1828 complaints became still more general. The following extract of a letter to Mr. Niles, editor of the Baltimore Register, shows in what light the act of 1828 was viewed, by the class of manufacturers to whom we refer.

"*The only true friends of the manufacturers, are those who now seek to repeal the ridiculous tariff of 1828. Put a duty of revenue alone, on cloths*, and remove the duty on wool;—this process will invite the regular importer back to his old employment, and finish the vain expedient of growing wool in this country." Again, in regard to the cost of making cloths, the writer, who appears to be an extensive manufacturer, says—"We can and *do* make cloths, for less money per yard, than it costs to make the same qualities in England. This we have tested by experiment. I speak of the cost of manufacture alone. It would be much better for us, if we were placed in England; for we could there, with our present hands and advantages, make cloth, send it to New York, pay the duties, and take more money than we do now. *The difference is in the stock*; and this difference is attributable *to the absurdities of the American System*, as it stands. The duties on dye-stuffs, oil, soap, and wool, taken in connexion with the derangement of trade, by making the manufacturer an exporter, amounts to a much higher protection to the foreigner, than all the Tariff affords to us.—Such are the facts and such the fruits of the 'System" which the American manufacturer has toiled to support!"

These are the opinions of a manufacturer who understands his own interest. The act of 1828, which Mr. Niles affirms, in several of his journals, "*was the result of a political bargain, and passed on principles disreputable to a Congress of the United States*," may perhaps have been advantageous to some few individual manufacturers; but nothing can be more obvious, than the folly of pretending to encourage manufacturing industry, and at the same time to tax the raw materials, iron, hemp, flax, wool, lead, indigo, and other component parts of manufactures, and constituting the principle value of many of them, 50 to 200 *per cent.*

The truth is, the act in question was passed without any regard to the great interests of the Union, and was, we fear, obtained, as Mr. Niles alleges, by a compromise between various individuals, who went to Congress for the promotion of their own ends, and these, too, in many instances, of the most sordid and selfish character. They went to that assembly pledged to promote other objects than that of *the great interests of the people*, and utterly devoid of that elevation of sentiment, and purity of purpose, which ought to characterize men entrusted with the government of a great nation.

From the Norfolk Herald of January 30.

FROM THE WEST INDIA SQUADRON.

The U. S. Schooner *Shark*, Lieut. Commandant Barron, arrived here evening from Port au Prince, whence she sailed on the 8th inst.; has experienced uncommonly rough and severe weather during the whole passage, and for the last four days was completely enveloped in a sheet of ice. The officers and crew are in good health, but, as in reasonable to suppose much fatigued by the incessant toil and exposure.

The Shark, we learn, has been sent home by Com. Elliott, with dispatches for Government, which we understood to relate to a *commercial arrangement negociated by him with the Haytian Government, highly advantageous to American commerce, which it places, on the footing of that of the most favored nation.*

The Sharks sailed from Port-au-Prince in company with the U. S. ships *Fairfield* and *Erie*, bound on a cruise—all well—and about 10 days out, spoke an Am. brig 12 days from Matanzas, bound to Boston, which reported the sailing (two days before she left) of the U. S. ship *Vincennes*, Capt. Shubrick, from that port for Havana, all well.

SAM'S LAST.—A. the workmen were the other day, erecting the statue of William Pitt, in Hanover Square, a by-stander enquired, whether they were sinking a well! Upon which Sam replied, no they're raising a Pitt.

Western Carolinian.

SALISBURY,

FEBRUARY 13, 1832.

FOR PRESIDENT
ANDREW JACKSON
OF TENNESSEE.
Election in 1832.

☞ THE MAGISTRATES of ROWAN County are requested to give their personal attendance, on Tuesday of the County Court.—Business that concerns every citizen of the county will be laid before them. A full attendance is, therefore, earnestly desired.

☞ JACKSON MEETING. ☜

We are requested to say that there will be a meeting of the friends of the present administration, at the C. H. of Iredell county, on the 20th of Feb. to elect a delegate to meet a similar one from Wilkes for the purpose of choosing an elector for that district.

THE TARIFF.

Already some very interesting discussions have taken place in both houses of Congress, on this all important subject of the Tariff;—but the great battle has yet to be fought, in the House of Representatives. Both sides are preparing for the contest.

The opinion seems to be gaining ground, at Washington that a considerable modification will be made in the Tariff laws, during the present session of Congress;—but whether the reduction will be such as to satisfy the suffering people of the South, is extremely doubtful.

The fact is, many of the moderate, and patriotic men of the North, begin to fear that there is great danger in holding on much longer to the high Tariff duties; and like Mr. Adams, they are unwilling to risk the safety of the Union, for any such policy as that of the "American System." Besides, the payment of the national debt is near at hand and after this is discharged, will the American people submit to raise by the imposition of indirect taxes, from 12 to 15 millions of dollars, more than is required for the actual wants of the government? They certainly ought not, and certainly will not.

In fact, and in truth, if the great mass of the yeomanry of the country fully and clearly understood the extent of the system of taxation, which is grinding them to the dust, they, long since, would have demanded its repeal, in accents of thunder;—but, being an *indirect tax* they cannot well see, and understand its operations, though they sorely feel it—they are injured without fully understanding from whence the injury comes—their pockets are drained, but they cannot see what drains them.

If, for example, every person who purchases a pound of sugar, or iron, at the time he paid for the same, was required to pay one or two cents per lb over the merchants price, as a *tax to government*, the people would soon throw it off; and yet such is the actual state of the case: The farmer that goes to a store to buy a pound of sugar, actually pays three cents on every pound of sugar, as a tax to government, or for the benefit of the sugar planter of Louisiana. He, also, pays a like tax of two or more cents per lb on every inch of iron that he buys for the use of his farm, and the average amount of taxation which he pays, on whatever he buys out of the stores is 45 pr. cent, that is, if he buys $10, worth of goods, of this $4,50 is for taxes, or to be plainer were it not for the Tariff, goods which now cost him $10, would cost him $4.50 less—that is, $5,50—The tax being nearly as much as the cost of the goods.

The article of sugar has become a necessary of life to the poor as well as to the rich. Let us see the whole amount of taxes paid by the people on this one article. According to the best accounts, the annual tax on sugar consumed, in the United States is about 6 millions of dollars—of this about $1,650,000, goes into the Treasury, and the balance goes into the pockets of about 500 Sugar planters in Louisiana, by way of protection and encouragement. If this is not taxing the *many*, for the benefit of the *few*, we should like to know what is.

Our *forefathers* went to war to resist a tax of three cents on a pound of tea—an article not used by one man in a thousand; but we submit to be taxed, from 25 to 200 pr. cent, on every thing we purchase, not to support government, but to pamper the wealthy Northern manufacturer, and a few rich sugar planters in Louisiana. This State of things cannot continue much longer: The tariff must be repealed, or the people of the Southern States will become worse than "hewers of wood and drawers of water."

Mr. Van Buren.—The Senate have rejected the nomination of Mr. Van Buren as Minister to Great Britain.

The injunction of secrecy has been removed; and the whole proceedings are now before the public. It appears that the subject was pending before the Senate for several weeks, and gave rise to a long and very animated debate. The main ground of opposition to Mr. Van Buren was that he had compromised the honor and dignity of our government in his instructions to Mr. McLean, on the subject of the West-India trade, in the negotiations with the British government. There were a number of speeches made on both sides. We have made extracts from such as have come to hand, and intend to make further extracts hereafter, so that our readers may have a fair opportunity of judging of the reasons *pro and con*.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Jackson man" wishes to know from us Whether Mr. Van Buren is not a friend of the Tariff, and whether he was not one of the leading men, in defeating the election of Genl. Jackson in 1824.

We answer "a Jackson man" by informing him that we are in possession of no facts on these points, not generally known to those, who take note of passing events. Mr. Van Buren is certainly a *Tariff* man, or rather he was a Tariff man, when in Congress, for he voted for the Tariff of 1828,—the measure of which all the Southern States have so much reason to complain.

As to his agency in defeating the choice of the people in 1824, our correspondent must recollect that Mr. Van Buren has always been considered as the main cause why Genl. Jackson was manœuvered out of the vote of New-York. As to the rest, our correspondent must judge for himself.

That part of "the exposition of evidence in support of the Free Trade memorial to Congress" which relates to woolens, and to which we made allusion, in our last will be found in to-days paper. It exhibits such convincing proofs of the inequality and oppression of the Tariff, that it only has to be read, to carry conviction to the mind of the unprejudiced reader. If after reading this, any man will say he is in favor of the Tariff of 1828, we will set him down as an insensible ninny into whose mind nothing like argument can enter, or as one who is too stubborn to acknowledge that he is convinced. It will amply compensate any one, for the time which its reading will occupy and we therefore hope that none of our readers will let its length deter them from laying hold of it.

Editorial change.—Richard K. Crallé Esq, former Editor of the Lynchburg Jeffersonian has retired from that paper and has been succeeded by Samuel J. Wiatt, Esq. The Editorial debut of Mr. Wiatt is sensibly written, and he promises his adherence to the principles which have hitherto, been advocated in its columns. We wish him success.

Mr. Crallé will shortly commence the publication of a new paper in Richmond to be called the "Times." We doubt not it will prove highly acceptable to the Republican party. Mr. Crallé has talents of no ordinary cast, and his principles are of the true democratic stamp. Such a paper, as the Times promises to be, is much wanted in Richmond.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

To the People of Western Carolina.

NO. IV.

On the Subject of Convention.

"That all political power is vested in, and derived from, the *people only*.

"That the *people* of this State ought to have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof.

"That no man, or set of men, are entitled to *exclusive or separate emoluments and privileges* from the community, but in consideration of public services.

"That the people of this State ought not to be taxed, or made subject to the payment of any impost, or duty, without the consent of *themselves*, or *their representatives* in general assembly freely given.

"That a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty."

Extracts from the declaration of Rights, appended to the constitution of North Carolina.

I have proceeded so far in my investigation of the subject of convention, as to shew what is to my mind conclusive with respect to the inequality of representation as the political power of the State is at present distributed. I will endeavour to embody a few more thoughts as to the justice and wisdom of the principle of equality of suffrage in governments. I will examine the question upon the primitive principles of government, which being unmingled with pride ambition or interest deserve to be confided in for the purity of their origin.

Prior to the formation of government all men, as being in a state of nature, were regarded as equally free and independent. No one man had a right to control the other, or to exercise any authority whatever over him. If one man had greater bodily strength than another or more extensive and valuable possessions or could boast of stronger intellectual endowments, neither of these advantages conferred upon him any power over his neighbor which the latter was not willing to allow. I will suppose, for example, that a score of men with their families agree among themselves to emigrate to the western wilds for the purpose of forming a separate and distinct society of their own. The leader of the party is the only man among them who has money; with which he is plentifully supplied. Another has all the implements of husbandry. A third has the tools of mechanism and so on to the end of the list; each one having a species of property which is not owned by any of the rest and distinct trades and professions. They find it necessary to make laws for the regulation of their own conduct and their issue. The question is started who is to make these laws. The man with the money claims a greater share in legislation than the rest because he is the richest and therefore of more consequence in this little community than any that are associated with him. The husbandman asserts his superiority because from his labors the little band derive their subsistence. The mechanic claims greater consideration since upon him they are dependent for shelter from the inclemencies of the weather. Thus every man ranks himself above the other. In the heat of this dispute they are set upon by a party of roving savages. They all unite instantly in defence of themselves and their substance. The savages are discomfited and the adventurers return to their habitations in peace and safety. The question of legislation is again started. Those individuals, who did not own any property nor understood any trade, but who come under the general denomination of laborers then addressed themselves to their domineering companions. Suppose, said they, since we own nothing and therefore according to your political maxims ought not to have any or but a small voice in the enactments of the laws for the regulation of our little society which are to act upon us all *equally* and *alike*, we had refused to defend your property and your lives? What would have been the consequence? All would have been sacrificed. Is not this a strong proof of our equality? Our services are as necessary to defend your property, as that is to our comfort and subsistence; therefore we are in every point of view upon a perfect footing of equality.

This is precisely our case. Some of us may have more wealth, more wisdom and more strength than others, but we are all mutually dependent upon each other for protection, which makes us all equal. Government or Societies were the offspring of a sense of weakness and timidity, to protect us against the incursion of the strong & powerful. Gov'mnt. then was originally intended to afford us protection. I will put the case of the emigrants in another point of view. The single individual in this company who had money was worth as much as all the rest of his companions joined together. Let us suppose that the sophistical reasoning of this man had prevailed, and his fellows had admitted him to have influence in the government and laws of the society proportioned to his wealth. This single individual would have been entitled to as many votes as the balance of his associates, since he had nearly all the wealth among them. One man then would have controlled *nineteen*. He would been literally a King or an Emperor. The same results would be produced in any State, however thickly populated, where the wealth of individuals was allowed to be represented. The government would be an aristocracy. Should a proposition be started by one of the publicans of this society, if it did not chance to meet the approbation of this *wonderfully rich man*, it would be suppressed by his power and undue influence. This would be the most dreadful and alarming oppression. The poor as well as the rich must be legislated for. Legislation was designed to protect the poor against the rich, the weak and feeble against the strong and powerful.

All men in a state of nature were equally free and independent. Nothing therefore which they did not expressly surrender when they entered into government can be withheld from them. Did the people of this State when the present government was formed give up the equality of suffrage? did they consent that one man in the East should have *treble* as much political influence as one man in the West? Can any evidence be produced that the people in the West were guilty of this monstrous absurdity When, in the course of events, it happens that illegitimate power becomes loged in the hands of one portion of the people of a free State to the prejudice of the other portion, it is both the right and the duty of the disfranchised majority to dissolve the government and form one upon equality of suffrage. Upon the free and original principles of government the poorest and most ignorant adult in the community is entitled to the same voice in its government as the richest and wisest.

It is true, the wise and the rich may control the action of the poor and ignorant. But this adventitious circumstance does not conflict with the principle of equality in men. The fault lies in the man and not in the government, when he permits himself to be a pliant instrument in the hands of another. It is right that the rich and the wise should have this artificial influence, since they have more at stake. They can, in this way, carry any measure which does not bear oppressively upon the poor and ignorant. But let us not force this unfortunate class of the human race to truckle to the rich and the wise. If they voluntarily submit to be governed by them, it is their own look out. When the government places them upon a perfect equality with other classes it has fulfilled all its social and natural obligations.

The writer will here take occasion to remark that it is to be deeply regretted that the great mass of the people are so ignorant of the extent and importance of their rights in government. Their ignorance is the less less excusable since they are blessed with the finest opportunities which any nation in the world enjoy of becoming familiar with the principles of the government under which they live. The means of knowledge upon this head are cheap and convenient—there can not be any complaint upon that score. Our government is so plain and simple that the frailest intellect may be brought to be sufficiently skilled in it to understand and maintain their rights when they are infringed. If the ignorant and unlettered people in the community who are entitled to equal suffrage in the government could be made to understand the extent of their disfranchisement they would never rest satisfied untill they were reinstated in them. This may be done if the necessary pains be taken. The people should be frequently harangued upon the subject. Their zeal and activity should be aroused, which if properly directed and kept within due bounds, could not fail to produce the happiest results.

A Freeman of '82.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

CONCERT OF MUSIC.

There was a Concert of music held at Union Church, Rowan County, on the 4th inst. it being the close of Mr. Ramsey's singing School at said place. The scholars, together with a respectable number of citizens from other congregations met at Mr Wolton's, from whence they marched in procession to the Church headed by several gentlemen from the Salisbury band of Musicians. After the singers and musicians were seated in the Gallory, and the large and respectable audience had taken their seats. The performance was introduced by singing a hymn, then a prayer was addressed to a throne of grace by the Rev. Daniel Scherer; after which an Oration was delivered by said gentlemen on the subject and influence of music followed by instrumental music. Then Frederic F Harris delivered an oration on the subject of female education. The whole performance was pleasing and interesting and highly applauded for the harmonious manner in which it was conducted. Much credit is due to those gentlemen from the Salisbury band of musicians for the elegant and masterly manner, in which they performed on their instruments.

The writer fondly anticipates the time when a more general attention will be paid to the cultivation of sacred vocal music, so cheering and animating a part of divine worship. It is in this, that the Angels of Heaven are engaged, and it will also be the employment of the Saints in glory.

Mr. Ramsey is an able and distinguished teacher of music, his unremitting zeal and dilligence in teaching, renders him well worthy the patronage of an enlightened community.

TO DOCT. REID.

Liberty Hill, Kershaw District, S. Carolina,
Nov. 22, 1832.

Dear Sir: You requested me when I saw you last to give you by letter an opinion of the Botanical, (commonly called Thompsonian) remedies for the cure of disease. This I do with pleasure.

My practice in the Botanical has as yet been chiefly confined to my family, which is pretty large, and more or less of them are complaining every week, being on the spot, have never suffered the disease to get head-way, but immediately give medicine of the Thompsonian, which in a very short period, say 24 hours at the extent, and they were well. These attacks were sometimes fever, at others pains in different parts of the body, vitals, bowels, head, limbs, &c. I had but a solitary case of snake bite; on the application of the appropriate medicine the pain of the wound quickly give way and the swelling was very little.

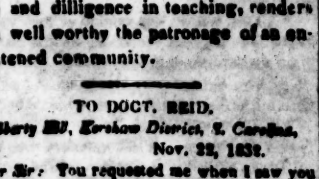
From the small experience that I have had, it has far exceeded my most sanguine belief, and I am bold to say that the old practice cannot be compared to the Thompsonian, which is quick easy and safe to the patient, leaving none of that debility on the system which the old practice is sure to do, and certainly there will be less danger of relapse: The medicine is altogether harmless, in unison with the system, and in many cases communicate hilarity to the patient, instead of depression of spirits which is too often found in the old practice.

My preference for the Botanical practice, is beyond expression, I know of not any sum that would deprive me of the knowledge and use of the *botanical* medicine, for the use of myself and family. And my sincere wish is that it may speedily spread throughout the habitable earth, that they may enjoy the great blessing of God to man.

Dear Sir, be so kind as to communicate with me when an opportunity presents, and accept of my respect for you.

I am, dear Sir, yours in the bonds of esteem.
ROB'T. D. MONTGOMERY.

Ephemeral.



MARRIED, in this county, on the 6th inst. Mr. *Andrew Setzer*, to Miss *Lely Tarrh*, daughter of Christian Tarrh, Esq.

In Montgomery county, on Tuesday the 23d inst. by the Rev. Noah Richardson, Mr. *Josiah Morton* to Miss *Sarah*, daughter of James Butler, Esq.

In Surry county on the 13th ult. by the Rev. Bartholomew Vestal Mr. Wm. Patterson of Va. to Miss Cynthia Ann daughter of the Rev. Benjamin Naylor. Also in the same on the 26th ult. by Wm. Bowles, Esq. Miner Marrh to Mrs. Hatta Brown.

In Wilkes county on the 26th ult. by the Rev. R. H. Perkes, Mr. Wm. Athinton to Miss Mary Shores, daughter of Sim. Shores Esq. All for Jackson.

DIED,

In Hillsboro', recently, the Hon. *A. D. Murphy*.

In Montgomery County, on Feb. 2nd, Francis Alexander Lock infant son of Capt. Francis Lock in the 10th month of his age.

Thus at an early hour has this son of mortality sunk into the grave (in obedience to the mandate of his creator) to wait for the resounding call of the Almighty fiat when he shall be added to the number of those who shall proclaim Victory! Victory!! Victory!!! over the grave this last enemy of our perishing race. [*Communicated.*]

POSTAGE ACCOUNTS.

ALL PERSONS indebted to me for postage are earnestly requested to call and settle the same. After the first of March next no Letters will be given out without the cash. Absolute necessity has compelled me to adopt this course owing to repeated losses, &c. 3t11

SAM. REEVES, P. M.

THOMPSONIAN SYSTEM.

R. KIRKPATRICK, respectfully informs the citizens of Cabarrus, & joining counties, that he has located himself, in the Town of Concord N. C. at the house of George Klutts, Esqr. where he may, at all times, be found, unless when professionally engaged. He returns his sincere thanks to the public generally, for the very liberal patronage which he has received. And hopes to merit its continuance, by an unremitting attention to business.

N. B. All persons wishing to purchase the System can be supplied by the subscriber. 4t13

R. K.

THOMPSONIAN.

HAVING devoted considerable time and attention to the study and practice of medicine on and in the *new System*, and having undergone an examination and briefly approved and admitted to practice. I take this method of tendering my professional services to my friends and the public and from the general success of the *System* in relieving the afflicted, I trust that I shall be liberally patronised.

F. A. MOORE.
Botanical Physician
Morganton N. C.

$10 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 28th day of December last, my man Charles about twenty years of age height not known, rather slender made, has large full eyes, stutters considerably. I expect he is lurking in the neighborhood of Pearson's plantation, or Kriders store. Any person taking up said fellow and delivering him to me, eight miles West of Salisbury, shall receive the above reward. 3t12

WILLIAM GAY.

February the 8th, 1832.

LAW NOTICE.

BURTON CRAIGE *will practice law* in the county courts of Rowan. He may, at all times, be found, at the office of the Carolinian. 606

New Goods!

DANIEL E. CREES is just receiving his fall and winter supply of Goods, which with his former stock, comprises every article usually kept in a Country retail store, which she will sell low for cash or on a short credit to punctual dealers. The public are respectfully requested to call and judge for themselves.

He also continues the manufacture of SPELLS and TUB WARE, warranted to be made of the best materials, and in a superior style of workmanship. Having a very large stock of Tub ware on hand, and being determined to sell it at reduced prices, merchants would do well to call on him and get their supply.

☞ Old Pewter, Pewter, Feathers' Tallow, Beeswax, and Wool, taken in exchange. 606

W. J. JONES
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Courts of this County, Davidson, Mecklenburg & Cabarrus. His office is a few doors below the Court-House. October 8th, 1831. 2t9

Notice!

ALL those that are indebted to Abner Hall, by note or otherwise, are earnestly requested to come forward and make payment against the 20th of February next.

JOHN HALL.

January 27, 1832. 4t11

EQUITY BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE
WESTERN CAROLINIAN,
EDITED BY
BURTON CRAIGE,
IN SALISBURY N. CAROLINA.

THE Western Carolinian is devoted to *General Politics, Political Economy, State Papers, Literature, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Mechanics, &c.*

In politics the Editor is a thoroughpaced democratic Republican. He advocates the doctrines of Free Trade and State Rights—is opposed to the exercise of unconstitutional powers and incidental rights. He is opposed to the Tariff and its offspring, Internal Improvements, by the General Government. He is in favor of Internal Improvements by the State Governments. Believing the re-election of ANDREW JACKSON, will be the surest means of perpetuating those liberties in defence of which he has contributed so much, the Editor will advocate his re-election with unflinching zeal and manly firmness.

TERMS.....The Carolinian is Printed once a week on a large imperial sheet of good quality, with new type; and will be sent to subscribers at $2 *per annum, if paid within three months*, or $2,50 *after that time*.

Advertising at the usual rates. As the Carolinian has the widest circulation of any paper in the Western part of the State, advertisers would find it much to their advantage to advertise in its columns.

Any one procuring six solvent subscribers to the Carolinian, shall have a seventh paper gratis.

☞ *POSTAGE*!!!must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor.

☞ Editors with whom we exchange will confer a favor upon us, which will be cheerfully reciprocated, by giving the above a few insertions.

New Firm

IN LEXINGTON,
Davidson County N. C.

THE subscribers have entered into Copartnership, under the Firm of Henry & Hunt, in the Town of Lexington, Davidson County, N. C. and have bought that elegant brick house, North West of the Court-House of Mr. Henry Humphrey's, also that splendid assortment of

GOODS

of Henry Humphrey's &Co. consisting of as fine assortment every article kept in a retail Store, which they will sell very low for Cash. Persons wishing to purchase

CHEAP GOODS

will please to give us a call as no pains will be spared on our part to give general satisfaction.

P. S. All kind of country produce will be taken in exchange for goods.

3t7 JOHN M. HENRY.
Dec. 17, 1831. ANDREW HUNT.

NOTICE.

THAT on Monday the 27th of Feb. next will be sold at Neely's mills, on third creek about 2000 lb. *Bacon, Corn, Wheat, Cows, Hogs, Plank, Black-smith tools, One brass Clock,*

About 15 acres wheat, in the field, at Gilliams place, ONE TRACT of LAND lying on the South Yadkin, known by the name of Laws place containing about 90 acres, and a number of articles too tedious to mention. At the same time and place the mills will be rented and the miller hired for the term of one year. On Tuesday (28th,) at the residence of the late Alexander Neely, dec'd. will be sold all the personal property belonging to said estate, consisting of

Horses, Cattle,
Hogs, Sheep,
Two Wagons and Gears,
Farming Tools.
Household and Kitchen Furniture,
About 3,000 lbs. Bacon,
1,000 Bushels Corn,
200 Bushels Wheat,
Hay, Fodder, Oats,

and a number of articles, too tedious to mention. The negroes belonging to said estate will be hired for one year 12 months credit. The sale to continue from day to day until all is sold, due attendance by

JNO. FRALEY &
ARTHUR NEELY. } Executors.

Jan. 24th 1832. 3t11

N. B. All those indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment, as no indulgence can be given, and those having claims against the estate are requested to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

J. FRALEY }
A. NEELY. } Exr.

ESTATE.

OF
THE
REV. JAMES McKNIGHT.

THE undersigned having obtained letters of administration on the Estate of the Rev. Joshua McKnight, dec'd. at the November term of Iredell county court, hereby notifies all those indebted to said estate, to come forward and make payment. And all those having claims against the estate are requested to present them for payment, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. 6t11

WM. GRAHAM, *Adm'r.*
Jan. 11th 1832.

Notice.

A few reams of writing paper for sale at this Office, at $2 00 per ream, a few reams [illegible] at the same

POETRY.

THE FATAL FIEND.

Hush the burning bowl to earth,
Spurn, spurn, the wicked wave—
'Tis the mockery of mirth,
The flood-gate of the grave.
It bids a hundred horrors start,
The maniac's eyeballs roll;
'Tis the tyrant of the heart,
The vampire of the soul.

Dash the goblet to the ground,
Ev'n in thy flesh these feel
The murderer with a mortal wound
Its mocking way deal.
'Tis more fatal than the fang
Of serpent panther's paw;
'Tis more painful than the pang
Of Jove's flam'd ægis.

Go ask the sword what it hath slain,
And deadliest disease,
Go thou, and ask the mighty main,
And the loud shouting seas,
Mad might'st thou them all, thou'lt find
Hath been the blasting bowl,
The grave of memory and mind,
The Eyson of the soul.

O God! now have the bright and brave
Down, down, to ruin run,
And plunged in shame's ungrateful grave,
Fame's bright and beauteous sun.
For better all ills that are
The lot of human kind,
Than live the victim of despair,
And of a murder'd mind.

For all the wounds that e'er hath cursed
The bosom of the blest,
The wound of character's the worst,
'Tis buried in the breast.
Aye to the very soul secure,
The venom vile doth steal,
Which Esculapius could not cure,
Hygeia could not heal.

MILFORD BARD.

Pronounced as if written upaw.

From Hood's Whims and Oddities.

"PLEASE TO RING THE BELLE."

I'll tell you a story that's not in Tom Moore,
Young Love likes to knock at a pretty girl's door.

So he call'd upon Lucy. 'twas just ten o'clock,
Like a novice single man, with a smart double knock.

How a footman'd, whatever her fingers be at,
Will rush like a puss when she hears a rat tat:
So Lucy ran up—and in two seconds more
She had questioned the stranger; and answered the door.

The meeting was bliss, but the parting was woe;
For the moment will come when such comers must go.
So she kiss'd him, and whispered, poor innocent thing,
"The next time you come, love, pray come with a ring."

THE MORALIST.

SORROW FOR THE DEAD.

The sorrow for the dead is the only sorrow from which we refuse to be divorced. Every other wound we seek to heal—every other affliction to forget; but this would we consider it a duty to keep open—this affliction we cherish and brood over in solitude.—Where is the mother that would willingly forget the infant that perished like a blossom from her arms, though every recollection is a pang?—Where is the child that would willingly forget the most tender parents though to remember be put to lament: Who, even in the hour of agony would forget that friend over whom he mourns? Who, even when the tomb is closed upon the remains of her he most loved and he feels his heart, as it were, crushed in the closing of its portal, would accept consolation that was to be bought by forgetfulness? No, the love which survives the tomb is one of the noblest attributes of the soul. If it has its woes, it has likewise its delights; and when the overwhelming burst of grief is calmed into the gentle tear of recollection; when the sudden anguish and the convulsive agony over the present ruins of all that we most loved is softened away into pensive meditation on all that it was in the days of its loveliness—who would root out such a sorrow from the heart? Though it may sometimes throw a passing cloud even over the bright hour of gaiety, or spread a deeper sadness over the hour of gloom, yet who would exchange it even for the song of pleasure or the burst of revelry? No, there is a voice from the tomb sweeter than song.

There is a recollection of the dead to which we turn, even from the charms of the living. Oh the grave! —the grave, buries every error—covers every defect—extinguishes every resentment—From its peaceful bosom spring none but fond regrets and tender recollections.—Who can look down upon the grave even of an enemy, and not feel a compunctious throb, that ever he should have warred with the poor handful of earth that lies mouldering before him!

Go to the grave of buried love and meditate! There settle the account with thy conscience for every past benefit unrequited—every past endearment unregarded, of that deplored being who can never—never return to be soothed by thy contrition!

If thou art a child, and hast ever added a sorrow to the soul, or a furrow to the silver brow of an affectionate parent—if thou art a husband, and hast ever caused the fond bosom that ventured its whole happiness in thy arms, to doubt one moment of thy kindness or thy truth—if thou art a friend, and hast ever wronged, in thought, or word, or deed, the spirit that generously confided in thee—if thou art a lover, and hast ever given one unremitted pang to that true heart that lies cold and still beneath thy feet; then be sure that every unkind look, every ungracious word, every ungentle action, will come thronging back upon thy memory, and knocking dolefully at thy soul—then be sure that thou wilt lie down sorrowing and repentant on the grave, and utter the unheard groan, and pour the unavailing tear, more deep, more bitter, because unheard and unavailing.

Then weave thy chaplet of flowers, and strew the beauties of nature about the grave; console thy broken spirit, if thou canst, with this tender yet fertile tribute of regret; but take warning by the bitterness of this thy contrite affliction over the dead, and be more faithful and affectionate in the discharge of thy duties to the living.—*W. Irving.*

He who says, "I will sorrow, and will not be comforted," is ignorant of the laws of his own nature, he knows not that which is within him. He cannot dedicate his days to unavailing regrets. Comfort will visit him in a thousand unknown shapes, and unsuspected forms. Sometimes it will steal unawares into his soul, and brooding like the Halcyon on the billowy waters of his spirit, they will become calm. Sometimes like a thing of life and beauty, it will start up before him in his path, and he will welcome it to his arms. If joy is transient, so is sorrow. The chariot of Time, though its wheels be noiseless, is ever rolling on its course. The world may remain unmoved, but to us it is ever changing. The mountain, which in the morning hides half the firmament from the eye of the mariner, when seen at eventide from the deck of the receding vessel, seems to have shrunk into a molehill.

Cyril Thornton.

Youth requires no artificial stimulus, no extraneous excitement to goad on the fancy to enjoyment. The common air, the earth, the skies, were in themselves. They gave us then what millions cannot purchase now. If youth happiness is cheap, but the enjoyments of a jaded spirit must be dearly bought, and when bought are vapid.

VARIETY.

The New Monthly Magazine for October, contains a long article in reply to Capt. Basil Hall, from the pen of Mr. Cooper, the novelist. It concludes as follows:—

As to the declaration of war, what were the facts? We complained of depredations on our commerce, and of the impressment of our seamen. On these points we negotiated twenty years without effect. Your orders in council were continued, and England still took our seamen, making any lieutenant in her own service a judge of the national character of the man. I will tell you an anecdote. About five-and-twenty years since, I first visited England. We made the channel in a snow-storm, and ran into St. Helen's roads and anchored in thick weather.—When it cleared up, we found ourselves lying in shore of an English fleet. I remember the character of our crew perfectly, and as it was no bad epitome of our men-of-war and other vessels in that day, I will give it to you in detail. The captain and first mate were Americans, the 2nd was a Portuguese shipped only for the outward passage. The cook was an American negro, and the cabin boy an English lad. We had ten before the mast; of these, five were Americans born, one was a Scotch lad whose family had emigrated when he was a child, one was a Prussian, one a Spaniard, one a Dane, and one an Englishman, who had been wrecked on our coast, and was working his passage home. The weather was no sooner clear, than a boat heaved off from one ship, and pulled towards us. We hid the Englishman in an empty cask, and the rest of the crew hunted up their evidences of national character. We were soon boarded, and the crew was mustered. Much the finest man, and much the ablest seaman we had, the first mate excepted, was a man from New-Jersy, named Cooke. The lieutenant picked him out by instinct. Cooke produc'd the usual Americ'n protection. "This will no do," said the lieutenant, "I can buy one of these for two dollars in N York." "Will this do?" asked Cooke, producing another document. He had a certificate of discharge from the British frigate Cambrian, signed by her captain, G. P. Beresford, I think, on account of having satisfactorily proved that he was a native citizen of the United States, after having served in that ship some eighteen months, if memory does not fail me. The lieutenant was staggered at this. Looking about him, and hearing so much broken English in answer to his question, he soon fastened on another man, the second-best of our crew. This man, whose name was Gaines, was a native of the city of New York. He too brought forth his protection, but it was not heeded. Gaines had served long in the ship, and the officers interfered warmly in his behalf, when the lieutenant very coolly answered that he would not have his trouble for nothing, and compelled the poor fellow to go with him. We asked the name of his ship, and he gave us one, pointing to a vessel towards which his boat did not steer. We could never find Gaines. Our ship soon went up to London, when Cook asked me to go with him to one of the public offices to get some price money for his service in the Cambrian. We went, and on account of some formality Cook was required to leave, until next day his certificate of discharge, which contained the dates of his period of service. I remember the countenance with which he entered the street as if it were but yesterday. "Here I am without a paper, and six feet high," he said. "for they have kept my discharge in this office, and the Lieutenant, who impressed Gaines, carried off with him my protection." I knew the latter fact to be true. In less than an hour he was carried off from before my eyes by a pressgang. I never heard of him afterwards, for all attempts to trace him where fruitless."

Whitaker's Magazine combines a variety of instructive and amusing matter, abounding in originality and the political *esprit* of the day. So long as it exhibits taste and genius such as have hitherto distinguished the new series, it will keep its exalted station in the rank of periodicals. We subjoin from it a light article entitled "Brevities."

Fortune is painted blind, that she may not blush to behold the fools who belong to her.

Some men get on in the world on the same principle that a sweep passes uninterruptedly through a crowd.

People who affect a shortness of sight must think it the height of good fortune to be born blind.

Lounging, unemployed people may be called of the tribe of Joshua, for with them the sun stands still.

Fanatics think men like bulls—they must be baited to madness ere they are in a fit condition to die.

There is an ancient saying—"Truth lives in a well." May not the modern age run—"The most certain charity is at a pump."

Some connoisseurs would give a hundred pounds for the painted head of a beggar, who would threaten the living mendicant with the stocks.

If you boast of a contempt for the world, avoid getting into debt. It is giving to goats the fangs of vipers.

The heart of the great man, surrounded by poverty and trammelled by dependence, is like an egg in a nest built among briars. It must either curdle into bitterness or, if it take life and mount, struggle through the thorns for the ascent.

Fame is represented bearing a trumpet. Would not the picture be truer, were she to hold a handful of dust?

Fishermen, in order to handle eels securely, first cover them with dirt. In like manner does detraction strive to grasp excellence.

The friendship of some men is quite Brobdignagian. They have a hundred hands.

The easy and temperate man is not he who is most valued by the world; the virtue of his abstemiousness makes him an object of indifference. One of the gravest charges against the ass is—he can live on thistles.

The wounds of the dead are the furrows in which living heroes grow their laurels.

Where we determined resolutely to avoid vices, the world would foist them on us—as thieves put off their plunder on the guiltless.]

When we look at the hide of a tiger in a furrier's shop, exposed to the gaze of every malapert, and then think of the ferocity of the living beast in its native jungle, we see a beadle before a magistrate—a magistrate before a minister: there is the skin of office—the sleekness without its claws.

With some people political vacillation heightens a man's celebrity—just as the galleries applaud when an actor enters in a new dress.

If we judge from history, of what is the book of glory composed? Are not its leaves dead men's skin—its letters stamped in human blood—its golden clasps the pillage of nations? It is illuminated with tears and broken hearts.

Curious Compliment to the Fair Sex.

The following curious compliment to the fair sex is to be found in an old play, entitled Cupid's Whirligig:—Who would abuse your sex that knew, it? O woman! were we not born of you? Should we not, then, honor you? Nursed by you, and not regard you? Made for you, and not seek you? And since we were made before you, should we not love and admire you, as the last and most perfect work of nature? Man was made when Nature was but an apprentice, but woman when she was a skilful mistress of her art. By your love we live in double breath, even in our offspring after death. Are not all vices masculine, and virtues feminine? Are not the muses the loves of the learned? Do not all noble spirits follow the graces, because they are women? Was not the princess and foundress of all good arts, Minerva, born of the brain of the highest Jove, a woman? Has not woman the face of love, the tongue of persuasion, and the body of delight? O, divine, perfectioned woman! If it be of thy sex, so excellent, what is it, then, to be a woman enriched by nature, made excellent by education, nobly by birth, chaste by virtue, adorned by beauty! A fair woman, which is the ornament of heaven, the grace of earth, the joy of life, and the delight of all sense;—even the very *summum bonum* of man's existence.'

Cupid's Album.

MINISTERS' ACCOUNT.

At a meeting of ministers, an aged servant of God represented the Judge as calling upon those who had been preachers of his word to render up their final account, and proceeded in this manner: To the first. 'What was your inducement to preach my word?' He replied, 'to receive a good living.' 'stand by,' said the Judge, 'you have received your reward.' To the second, 'and what did you preach for?' 'To display my learning and eloquence and gain popularity. 'Stand by; you have received your reward.' To the third, 'And why did you preach?' He humbly replied, 'To make known unto men by the cross, and win souls to thee.' 'Room, saints; room, angels,' said the Judge; 'let my faithful servant enter in the joy of his Lord.' The ministers returned from the meeting with searchings of hearts.

A Screamer! Italian papers state that an organized being has been found in Africa which seems to form a link in the chain between the animal and vegetable kingdoms. This singular being has the form of a spotted serpent. It creeps along the ground, and in lieu of an head, it has a flower formed like a small bell which contains a slimy liquid. Flies and other insects attracted by the sweet taste of this liquid, enter the flower and are detained there by its glutinous nature. The flower then closes and remains closed until the prisoners are crushed and transformed into chyle. The indigestable parts such as the head and wings are rejected by two inferior openings with spiral wings. The skin of this serpent plant, resembles leaves; the flesh is white and tender. The inhabitants of the country eat it and consider it a great delicacy.

A new Trick.—Last evening a genteely dressed sharper called at the grocery near the junction of William and Duane-streets, and ordered three bottles of wine to be sent into the residence of a respectable neighbor well known at the store as one of its customers. The fellow, being in a hurry, wished to pay for the wine, and gave a ten dollar note, which the shopkeeper immediately exchanged—all suspicion being lulled by the supposed destination of the liquor—and the purchaser walked off with seven good dollars clear gain. Not yet entirely satisfied, however, he waited in front of the house named in William street and soon received the wine also, from the boy sent to deliver it. But instead of taking it into the house he put the bottles in his pocket, and trudged off in an other direction, with the intent, doubtless to enjoy the spoils at his leisure. It was soon discovered that the ten dollar bill was spurious; but the wine had evaporated, the money had taken to itself wings, and the scoundrel is not yet in Bridewell.— *N. Y. Journal.*

The Editors of the *Richmond Whig* propose to publish *in a volume* the debate on the manumission question, that "it may circulate in every corner of the Commonwealth." We hope our friends will reconsider their determination. The newspapers are giving sufficient circulation to this debate; and are carrying it into more "corners of the Commonwealth" than we are willing to see it go—*as a whole.* It is true, speeches were delivered, able, argumentative, sensible and worthy of preservation—but others we have seen in print, frothy, declamatory, and almost as wreckless as Garrison's fanatical effusions; which we could wish had perished with the breath that uttered them. *Times*

The Baltimore *Gazette* says:—The daily receipts of the Rail Road Company amount to $350.

FRESH,

FANCY GOODS!

A CHOICE selection is now opening at the subscriber's Store in Salisbury, selected by himself with much care and attention in Philadelphia, a few weeks ago, bought under the most favorable circumstances, at reduced prices, entirely for cash; consisting of

Cloths, Cassinets, Blankets, Baizes, Flannels, Camblets, Plaids; Merino for Ladies' Dresses, Bombasines, Circassians, Hosiery of all descriptions; Cassimere Shawls and Tippets; a great variety of handsome Prints, Bordering and Furniture Calicoes, Dimities and Ginghams, Paddings and Buckrams, Threads of all sorts, brown and bleached Domestics, Crape and Gauze Handkerchiefs, assorted; Pongee and Crape de Lyons, Bobinet Laces, assorted; Sarcenet, Senchow and Florentines; Swiss, Mull and Jaconet Muslins; fine Swiss and low priced Robes; bobinet and muslin Capes; Hatter's Trimmings, Leghorn, Dunstable and Navarino Bonnets; Spun Cotton, Tuck and Side Combs, Shoes, Hardware, Saddle-Trees, Gig mounting, Saddler's trimmings, Roping, Bagging, ploughs, Mouldboards, best anchor Bolting Cloths, &c.

The variety of his assortment, and the extreme lowness of his prices, present to the public an extraordinary inducement for their call and attention. JOHN MURPHY.

—*ALSO*—

20 Hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico, and New-Orleans Sugar, of the best qualities, very low.
2 Hhds. Prime Green Coffee.
20 Bags strong scented Rio. do.
Tea, Copperas, Madder, Spanish Indigo, Saltpetre, Lampblack, Raisins, Cheese, Pepper, Spice, Chocolate, Liverpool and Alum Salt; Iron castings, White Lead in kegs, Red Lead, Venetian Red, Mackerel, No. 2 & 3, Rice, Cheese in casks, &c. 3t11

CALL AND SEE J. M.

Salisbury, Jan 2, 1831.

SELLING OFF!!

COME & BUY

BARGAINS

THE Subscribers, surviving partners of the firm of Kyles & Meenan have determined to sell off their present EXTENSIVE STOCK OF GOODS. Henceforward, every article will be offered at prices, that cannot fail to suit those who are desirous of purchasing.

Cheap Goods.

MERCHANTS, wishing to add to their stock, would do well to call on them, as they may depend on getting BARGAINS.

LOOK TO THIS.

The peculiar situation of the concern, renders it necessary that every person indebted to them should make an immediate settlement. They must, in future, sell exclusively for cash

ROBT KYLE
HAZLT. KYLE. } *Surviv. partners of the firm of K & M.*

Salisbury, Jan. 2. 1832 6 10

CHARLESTON and CHERAW.

THE STEAM BOAT MACON

CAPT. J. C. GRAHAM having been engaged last summer, in running between Charleston and Cheraw calling at Geo. Town on her way up and down, will resume her Trips in the course of a few days and is intended to be continued in the trade the ensuing season

Her exceeding light draft of Water drawing when loaded only about four and a half feet water will enable her to reach Cheraw at all times except, an uncommon low river, when her cargo will be lightened at the Expence of Boat

J. B. CLOGH.

Charleston Sept. 26. 1831.

N. B. She has comfortable accomodations for a few passengers. 92f

J. B. C.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATES for thirty seven shares of the Capital or Joint Stock in the State Bank, of North Carolina, in the name of Thomas Oakes, sen. of Rowan County N C. having been mislaid. Notice is therefore hereby given, to all persons concerned, that I shall apply to the President of the said Bank, either in person or by agent, to issue duplicates thereof.

WILLIAM W. LONG.
Administrator of the Estate of THOMAS OAKES, sen., decd.

12t10

Jailor's Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail in this place a Negro boy who appears to be about 16 or 17 years of age, has no beard: His name is Isaac and says he belongs to Bruntly Taylor, of Granville County, North Carolina and that he was taken through this place some time this month by his young master to the gold mines in Burke County where he stayed but one day &c.

The Owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

JOHN M. THOMAS, *Jailor.*
Lexington Davidson. County, N. C.
Feb. 6, 1832. 9tf

To Saddlers

AND

Harness-Makers.

THE Subscribers wish to employ one Saddler and two Harness-Makers of steady and industrious habits.

JOHN W. HILTON,
BENJ. J. OAKES.

Oct. 31st 1831. 95tf

FREE TRADE!

& Combination.

Earthenware, Glass, China & Looking Glasses.

Thomas J. Barrow, & Co.

Importers No. 38, Water St.

New-York.

HAVING made extensive connections with one of the largest, and most approved potteries in England, are enabled now for one of the most extensive stocks in market, consisting of every variety of Earthenware, China Glass and Looking Glasses, either repacked to order, or in the original package, *at uncommonly low rates for Cash or City acceptances.* The very liberal support hitherto received from our Southern friends, under the most trying circumstances calls for our warmest thanks. We have survived thus far in the struggle with a body of men who have combined all their efforts to affect our destruction simply because we will not join them in combining to compel the country Merchant to pay an exorbitant profit on his purchases in this line. We can only reiterate former assurances of using every exertion to promote the interest of our mercantile friends in the extent and variety of our stock, the lowness of our prices and the skill and care of our packers depending upon a free trade as the only system, which can give stability to the mutual interest of our city and country merchants. THOMAS J. BARROW & CO.

88 *water st. New-York.*

February 8, 1832 4t12

☞ The Newbern Sentinel, Tarboro' Free Press, Raleigh Star, Roanoke Advocate, Washington Union, Hillsborough Recorder, Western Carolinian, Rutherford Spectator and Miners & Farmers Journal, will insert the above to the amount of $3 50cts. and forward their accounts to this Office for payment

Negroes Wanted!

THE subscriber is desirous to purchase a number of *NEGROES* without any limit during the next twelve months. Any person having such property for *sale* would do well to apply to the subscriber before they make a sale, for they may rest assured that he will pay the most liberal prices in *CASH.* JAMES HUIE.

N. B. All letters addressed to the subscriber will be attended to as punctually, as if application was made in person. In his absence ROBERT HUIE will attend to the business, or in his absence Mr. REEVES, the Post-Master, will, who is authorised to make purchases at all times.

Salisbury, May 21. 73tf

The Tennessee Spinster.

THE subscriber still continues to make the above Machines and keeps a supply constantly on hand which he will sell low for *cash* or on credit to punctual dealers. He likewise intends to keep on hand a good supply of COTTON GINS, and will also repair the same to order.

73tf E. P. MITCHELL.

Salisbury, May 21st.

WANTED.

IMMEDIATELY, THREE or FOUR Journeymen Tailors of steady habits to whom constant employment and good wages will be given.

THOMAS DICKSON.

Salisbury, Jan 7th 1832. 9tf

Runaway

ON the 10th of September last, from my plantation in Jones county, two negroes, one named WASHINGTON, about 27 years of age, a very bright mulatto, on one of his hands there is a scar occasioned by a gin; he will change his name and endeavor to pass for a free man. The other named JOHN, a common mulatto, about 30 years of age, very intelligent; he will probably pass as the servant of Washington, and change his name. A reward of 25 Dollars will be given for the delivery of either in any jail, so that I can get them. JAMES LAMAR.

October 16th. 4tf

☞ The Georgian, Savannah; the Telescope, Columbia, S. C.; and Richmond Enquirer, are requested to publish the above weekly until forbid, and then forward their accounts to J. LAMAR.

Committed.

TO the Jail of Lincoln County, on the 10th of August, 1831, a negro man, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, well formed, he Speaks polite. He has a scar on his right Cheek, he calls himself *Nicholemus*, and says he belongs to Nathaniel Hops in Iredell County, North Carolina The owner is requested to come forward, prove property pay charges and take him away. 13tf

JACOB REINHARDT, *Jailor.*

WAGGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *Wagon Yard*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—*Fayetteville April, 1st 1832.* 11